

David J. Bradley, Clerk

CIVIL ACTION NO. H-05-1975

Robertson argues that he is entitled to relief from the final judgment because he is "actually innocent." Actual innocence, if proven, may excuse a failure to comply with the one-year statute of limitations on federal habeas corpus review. See McQuiggin v. Perkins, 133 S. Ct. 1924, 1928 (2013). To be credible, a petitioner must support a claim of actual innocence with "new reliable evidence – whether it be exculpatory scientific evidence,

trustworthy eyewitness accounts, or critical physical evidence – that was not presented at trial.” Schlup v. Delo, 115 S. Ct. 851, 865 (1995). To prevail on such a claim, a petitioner must show “that it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted him in light of the new evidence.” Id. at 867.

Robertson does not present any evidence establishing that he is actually innocent of the felony theft charge lodged against him in Harris County cause number 9411107. In fact, the pleadings reflect that Robertson entered a guilty plea in that case. See Petition, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 2. Because Robertson has failed to prove his actual innocence, he does not establish that he is entitled to equitable tolling of the statute of limitations. He does not otherwise show that he is entitled to relief from the final judgment under Rule 60(b).

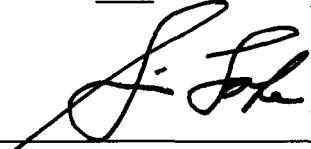
Accordingly, the court **ORDERS** as follows:

1. Ted Lawrence Robertson’s Motion for Relief from a Final Judgment, Order or Proceeding (Docket Entry No. 8) is **DENIED**.

2. A certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

The Clerk will provide a copy of this Order to the parties.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas, on this 16th day of June, 2016.



SIM LAKE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE